Fine or Coarse Hay. The fine hav, mostly made up of leaves, instead of stems, and which has been cut early, is far more nutritious than the coarse hay, which consists chiefly of stalks. The stems of all grasses are made up largely of hard, woody fibre and silicious matter, which give stiffness and strength to the stalks, and as they become ripe the woody fibre increases, while the sugar and starch previously contained in them go to form the seed. Early cut clover and timothy hay is exceedingly nutritious, and the more thickly it has been grown the sweeter and better it is, and the less indigest ble fibre is contained in it. Ripe timothy hay is popular as food for fast-driven horses, because of its coarseness and its indigestible fibre, for the reason "hat there must necessarily be given .h more nutritious grain a sufficient quantity of indigestible matter to distend the stomach and bowels and produce the needed mechanical action to secure digestion. But such hay is not desirable for farm horses, which are not highly fed upon grain. - New York Times.

Shrinkage of Milk.

J. N. Muncey says in the Farmer's Review: It may be of interest to those who patronize creameries by selling the milk to know something of the shrinkage that may be expected. The majority of the time I have not weighed the mick before it was taken to the creamery and can only report the following months and weights:

Weight Weight at at home, creamery, sold for. October......16,106 13,042 November......13,039 December 12,050 12,025

The milk in October and November was sent in three cans. When weighed at home each can was weighed separately and no account taken of the threefourths or one half pounds. When weighed at the creamery but one weight by centrifugal force. The skim milk re- ance to others as possible. By preserv to 200 pounds, even though not jacketed. will not freeze when the thermometer | ly and thoroughly to the end. is twenty to thirty degrees below, as it has been at times here. I write this be- clothing, empty the rag-bags and discause so many questions have been asked about hauling milk in winter. The milk milk being held until morning and the with camphor in old newspapers, to promorning's milk mixed with it,

A Model Fa: m.

A writer gives the following as his method of managing his 100 acre farm; "My farm contains about 100 acres of farming land, most of which is limestone fenced in four equal tracts, nearly as possible. For convenience, at the corner where they all join I have a good well, arranged to furnish stock water for each cultivation, fifty in clover, each year as follows: twenty-five in corn, twenty-five in wheat. When the corn is cut off I seed this field to wheat, and the following spring to clover. I aim to take a crop of corn, then a crop of wheat, then back to clover in two years, and I find this as long as clover should stand to be profitable. By this method I manage to keep the land in a high state of cultivation without the use of commercial fertilizers.

"I raise stock enough to cat up all the surplus corn, hay, etc. I stack the straw and feed around the stack. Toward spring I throw it down, so the stock can tramp it down. In this condition it rots much faster, and is ready to haul out sooner. This manure I spread in the poorest places when I have leisure and it is good hauling. By doing this I keep nearly everything on the farm except the surplus wheat, which I market as soon as thrashed, while it is in the sacks. This saves a large per cent. on shrinkage, beside extra handling, and you have the use of your money. Any field I have will bring a good crop. I always have elever sod to put in corn that has lain the cars, and it takes no longer and to to so much expense to farm good to as it is poor land. The pay is saren poside the satisfaction of seeing your crops in a thriving condition and promising a good reward.

Farm and Garden Notes. "Clover is," says the Michigan Far-

mer, "a renovating crop every time and for various reasons.'

On very strong soil oats are liable to "lodge." Such soils should be given to a crop other than the oat.

cattle for lice when kerosene alone is used. It is liable to leave blisters. It is said that animal manures gen-

deners, the soil cannot be deficient in pot-

It is scarcely possible for grain to stool much on very poor soil. We can get but few heads from a seed, and these need, therefore, to be sown more quickly to make a crop than on land where a large number of heads may be expected from a single plant.

On sandy soil ashes are beneficial to all crops and can be applied in any quantity. On heavy soil there is commonly an abundance of inert potash, though in old orchards even this is largely exhausted. No mistake can be made in applying ashes to fruit trees.

less nutritious, not only because it is are used instead of a furnace, clean out tender and watery, but also from its the stoves, blacken, cover and set them being grown while soil and air are cold. away in some dry place until the fall Even the hay made for this grass is so cleaning is finished, or until fires are

and have to be fed upon grain. in four gallons of water is said to be a swing cleaning. The fall cleaning good stimulant for bulbs. It should be should be done in October .- Charlotte applied twice a week after the flower Hill. spikes show themselves. A pint of soot, tied up in a cloth, and immersed in the same quantity of water, is also an ex-

cellent and safe stimulant. the kim milk should at least le warmed until the whites are set; serve on same before feeding. If the calf is inclined to plate hot from the oven. scour, the milk should be BREAKFAST BISCUITS.—Sift one quart of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and a sifted and boiled to thicken it of baking-powder; arms of England.—Futh's Companion.

bones are excellent to make hens lay. them on a buttered tin and bake in a more foolish than to go out of our way Partially burning them will caable any quick oven.

On every farm more or less apple seeds will be scattered in seasons when apples are plenty, and come up in out of the way places. These trees should be saved and top grafted when of suitable age. By grafting before the tree bears a sinwith definite aim in view.

Every family occupying eyen a small strawberries, a fruit so quickly grown that a man who has a short lease can make its planting profitable. The best time to plant is in the spring, as a full crop may thus be obtained the following year. Farmers are apt to neglect the berry patch; but by having the plants in wide matted rows they may be kept clean with little more trouble than the same area of potatoes or root crops.

When a new milch cow has her calf the milk, apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the

Prize Essay on House Cleaning.

The Philadelphia Press offered a prize for the best essay on house cleaning, and

it was awarded for the following: One of the difficulties of house cleaning is in finding the right place to begin. Start with the men of the house. Let made of the entire milk each day. In them understand that women do not December I presume the loss was due to clean house for their own amusement. the milk freezing in the can cover. The but that it is an important work which milk upon arrival was warmed to about must be performed, and which will be seventy degrees, and the cream separated finished with as little delay and annoyturned each day has arrived at our place ing an even temper we can spare the in good shape. We live about four miles tempers of those about us. Have a perfrom the creamery. The time required feet understanding that the work is not to carry a load of milk, say six miles, in to be subject to whims or indigestion, or winter is so short that cans holding 100 made the occasion of selfish complainings, and then push ahead quietly, quick-

Every spring and fall overhaul all old pose of the contents and all other rubbish. - In the spring pack away all heavy was carried but once a day, the night's clothing. Wrap each article separately teet the clothing from moths. In the fall have the summer clothing washed and put away without starching, as starch eats the clothes and turns white most uncouth shapes, and the rivers ruus goods yellow.

Beginning with the upper story take from us, a puny monster in comparison each room separately, that the whole with its prison, a wayward child held in soil, the balance sandy loam. I have it house may not be in confusion at the stern rebuke. ness or any unforseen interruption, some of the rooms will be habitable. Remove all pictures and fancy articles, field. I manage to keep fifty acres in carefully brush and wipe them free from dust, and with a soft, damp cloth, polish each article that will not be injured by the application of water. Then cover and put them away until the room is cleaned. This plan of cleaning as thoroughly as possible all articles before removing them from the room avoids carrying dust from one place to another.

The next thing is to take the clothing from the closets, bureaus and wardrobes, cleaning each receptacle thoroughly, Remove all the furniture possible from the room, wiping off the dust before doing so, and carefully covering what remains. Brush the bedding with a small whisk broom before taking it out

Next take up the carpet. A good plan is to have the tacks drawn from the carpet the day before, as it saves time after the cleaning is actually begun. If in the country, have the carpets taken out of doors, well beaten, shaken and swept upon both sides. If in the city, the carpet cleaning houses do the work very thoroughly and with little expense. Slightly sprinkle the bare floor with water and cloth wipe the dust from the walls and

Have a bucket of warm water, slightly soapy, and with a clean, soft scrubbingbrush go over the paint carefully. Do with a chamois skin or a clean, soft linen | flower the gorgeous chrysanthemum. cloth. Old newspapers are excellent for

Have the floor well scrubbed, and when it is perfectly dry have the carpet The Dairyman warns farmers to mix laid, and replace the things belonging to kerosene with lard when applying it to the room. Close the doors and proceed with the next room, and so on until all the apartments on the upper story have been cleaned. Next clean the entrys erally furnish all the potash plants re- and stairways of that floor. It is better quire; and when thirty cords per acre is to leave the entry and stairway carpets applied, as sometimes by market gar- until the whole house has been cleaned, when they can all be put down at once. Take the rooms, entrys and stairways of each floor successively until the cellar is

If your house is heated by a furnace have all the registers through the house closed while the cellar is being swept and cleaned of rubbish, as the dust will ascend through the flues. The cellar should be well whitewashed, and lime

be scattered near the walls. being cleaned, the pantries, dressers and ling; the ash, of war; and the grapeleaf, sideboards should be done first. All of festivity. the kitchen utensils must be cleaned and polished, and the range blackened before anything else is done. If the work is The grass that grows in early spring is being done in the country, where stoves poor that stock will not thrive upon it, again needed, when they will be ready day (the goddess Frea's day), the orchis, to put in their proper places. The lat-An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved | ter part of May is the best time for the | tail.

BAKED Eggs.-Break eggs on a buttered plate, keeping each one whole; put Where calves are to be kept they do a little salt, pepper and butter on each not get new milk a very long time; but one and bake in a moderately hot oven

makes an excellent feed for calves, add half an ounce of butter; mix well mixed with as much skim milk as can be tog ther; add milk enough to make a thin batter; roll out the dough, dredge ill-nature and courtesy is a nobler thing It is well known that 'finely crushed flour over it, cut out the biscuits, place than disrespect. Nothing can be much

one to pound them in small pieces with little difficulty. They contain lime in boiled potatoes, slice into small dice, forbearance and self-restraint much better condition for making the chop an onion fine, also have some pars- would have given us instead a helper, a hells of eggs than it can be got in oys- key; beat some butter in a frying pan, put friend, a panegyrist and a backer.

ter shells, which are frequently recom- in the onion, fry one moment, then put mended. As proof of the want which in the potatoes; there should be butter bones supply, laying hens will eat them enough to keep them from sticking to far more greedily than fowls which do the pan, and they should not brown; add the parsley with pepper and salt just before you take them un; drain perfectly by shaking them to and fro in a heated colander; serve on a hot dish.

WHITE PUDDING .- A delicate white pudding is made by soaking one teacupful of gelatine in one pint of cold water, gle specimen we may sometimes lose the juice of two lemons and two cups of what would prove a valuable variety. Strain this and add the whites There is not, however, much danger of of five eggs beaten to a perfectly stiff such loss. Our best fruits of all kinds froth. Let this become quite cold beare now produced by careful crossing fore serving. The sauce for this pudling is made of a quart of boiling milk; beat the yolks of five eggs with half a lot of land should provide itself with cup of sugar and stir into the milk. When this cools flavor to your taste. The quantity here given will be sufficient for nine good-sized dishes, or, with less generosity, a tenth may be distributed.

Wonders of the Great Canon.

What words are to be used, unaided

by pencil or brush, when one seeks to describe what the canon of the Colorado River really is? Its magnitude, its solemnity, the awful depth, the rushing taken from her, she will often hold up waters, the towering cliffs, all speak to us, but we cannot speak of them. Man is dwarfed by nature, abashed by her grandeur, silenced by the exhibition of her powers. Imagine the scene. A yellow-hued stream, rushing like a gust of angered wind along a rock-strewn bed and between a line of dark hued cliffs. Look upward a thousand feet, and rocks look angrily down; gaze up another thousand feet, another, and still another, and there are the same dark browed monsters glaring down upon you and upon the river. Look up again, and now gaze for 6,000 feet into the air toward the heavens, and you can still see roughedged rocks, all outlined against the sky, over a mile in height away, throwing up pinnacles and towers, and domes and isolated peaks chipped and scarred, and dark, massive, and irregular. The light of day is dimmed, the place is full of loud, hoarse roars, the air is chitled, and the river, lashed into foaming fury, leaps madly along its course. Here are shadows that Rembrandt would have gloried in; here Dore might have copied nature and added to his fame. Here is the road to Dante's somber halls. One stands within the very bowe's of the earth, with all light and brightness lost to view. He sees the work of ages, the result of a mighty power. The earth is cleft in twain; it is as though a mountain, tall and strong, had been halved by some sharpened sword. Six thousand feet of stony depth! Six thousand feet beneath the light of day! There are no pleasant smiles of nature to be seen. No flowers grow, no shrubs appear, no birds are visible. Dark are the towering walls, and darker still the shadows, while the towers take on

> From the tops of the cliffs which for the Colorado's canon, the river winding at their base is like a strand of gold. But it needs strong nerve to look from the great height into the depths below. Drop a stone and the splash it would be seen. Even the noise the river makes is not audible and the stream seems to flow noiselessly along its dark and rugged course. Turning from gazing into the canon, and looking about the country, the deep rent is seen stretching far away to the east and west, while in the distance are tall trees and rocks, and bare brown hilis. One question why the canon was mas made and how-whether worn by the river, or formed by volcanic action. But whatever the cause, it is a strange freak of nature, rivaling, with its grandeur, all other sights, inviting comparisons, but challenging competition. All other canons of the wild Southwest, where rivers delight to wind in darkened places, sink into insignifi-canc when compared with this of the Rio Colorado.

out of blackness to us and into darkness

Flowers as Symbols.

In all ages, and among almost every people, flowers have been adopted as symbols, types and emblems of human sweep twice. With a large, clean, soft combination, affection and loyalty. The reader need scarcely be reminded of the red and the white roses which were the badges of the Lancastrian York rivals to the English throne.

But this symbolism of flowers dates not let any water touch the wall paper, back to periods older than the time of Wipe the paint dry with a soft cloth to the Wars of the Roses. The ancient nagive it an even polish. Soap used di- tions had each its emblematic flower. rectly on paint makes it yellow and takes The special flower of the Hindoos, for it off. With clear water and a soft cloth | instance, has always been the marigold. wash the window panes and polish dry The Chinese display as their national

The Assyrians have for ages proudly worn the water lily. Egyptians delight most of all in the heliotrope; though the papyrus leaf, used by the ancient Egyptians in place of paper, may also be regarded in a high sense of the symbolic plant of the land of the Nile.

The Greeks and Romans were in the habit of distributing the flowers in their luxurious gardens among their gods and demi-gods; just as in yet remoter times the sweet basil and the moon-flower were sacred to Asiatic deities.

In the Roman custom to Juno was devoted the lily, to Venus the myrtle and the rose, to Minerva the olive and the violet; Diana had the dittany, Ceres the poppy, Mars the ash, Bacchus the grapeleaf, Hercules the poplar, and Jupiter, naturally, the monarch of trees, the oak. So, we may infer that among the Ro-

mins the lily and the oak were the emblems of power; the myrtle and the rose, When the diving room and kitchen are of love; the olive and the violet, of learn-

Even the days of the week, as we use them now, are named from deities who had each his special flower; the Sun (Sunday), the sunflower; the Moon (Monday), the daisy; Tuesday (the god Tui's day), the violet; Wednesday (the god Woden's day), the blue monkshood; Thursday (the god Thor's day), the burdock; Friand Saturday (Saturn's day), the horse-

We find also that in our time, the sacred days in the calendar of the English church have all their flower or plant emblems; the principal of which are, the holly for Christmas, the palm for Palm Sunday, and the amaranth for All Sainte'

day.

Monarchs and nations have often had their symbolic flowers. The thistle is the emblem of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. The fleur de lis is the arms of England .- Fath's Companion.

At all times kindness is better th

HAVANA HOMES.

Their Construction, Interior Arrange ment and General Effect.

Probably the first inpression received by most strangers on a near view of the city is the color-or rather colors-that prevail about the buildings. With a groundwork of white, the blues and pinks, and salmons and lilac, and other delicate shades—they never employ dark or brilliant colors—with which the doors and windows and cornices of the houses and the columns of the arcades are relieved, have a very pleasing effect, toning down the brightness of the strong lights. The effect is heightened by the round arch generally found over doors and windows, filled with stained glass.

In speaking of windows it should be understood that such media for the refraction of light as we call windowsglazed frames-are not in use here. The open spaces serving as windows, and extending from the floor to the superincumbent arch, are closed when desired by doors opening in the middle, the upper halves of which consist of movable blinds, by which heat and light may be excluded, while the fresh air is ad. mitted. Another set of doors within these may be closed at night, or when necessary

Generally the windows look out on a narrow balcony, guarded by a light ornate iron railing. Where the balcony is not found, the lower part of the window s guarded by a similar railing, usually gilded, and of elaborate and elegant design, serving really as an ornament to he house.

The houses are generally low and leep, frequently of one story only, seldom rising above two stories. The walls are very thick, the calcareous stone bounding here being easily worked in ouilding; the roofs are usually flat or terraced, and sometimes a small, square cower or observatory on the top, a common feature of the buildings in Cadiz, Spain. The predominance of color is another feature reminding one of the city of the Mediterranean.

Within, the houses are constructed on much the same principle as obtains in warm countries generally. They are massed together in sold blocks, and each house is something in the form of a hollow square. Immense wooden doors n front open into the square court yard in the middle of the building. This is paved with stone or marble. A fountain occupies the middle, which constitutes also a receptacle and drain for the rain that falls-for the court is open to the sky-and, too frequently, for other less innogent slops. Broad, marble-paved corridors, supported by pillared arches, extend on each story around the court. Here, in tubes and earthen pots, flourish, in tropical luxuriance, shrubs and flowers unknown to the North. Doors glazed with stained glass, hung between the columns, shut out the excess of sup

The ground floor apartments, when pper floors contain family apartments. Each room has doors opening on balcony and court corridor, thus affording a constant current of air. The rooms are very lofty, and the walls are wainscoted with bright-colored tiles; the floor is paved make upon striking the water could not with marble, and the ceiling is studded with wooden fafters. Dwellings are constructed with the object of insurance, ventilation, coolness and comfort, but in this aim they also insure health and cleanliness.

There are no carpets, nor curtains, nor portieres, nor upholstered chairs and sofas to coffect dust, to invite vermin, to harbor the germs of disease. The outer air has free entrance day and night. Cane-seated chairs and settees are the only ones seen, though among these rockers abound, for the Cuban dotes on a rocking-chair as much as does his American reighbor.

The bed-rooms are furnished with e'egant simplicity. The Cuban bed is a simple iron or brass frame, light and ornate, but with no superfluities of ength or breadth, and not calculated to of pink or blue cambric, covered with sheer muslin and bordered with lace, a canopy of the thinnest muslin, and two narrow pillows, stuffed with some vegetable fiber of the country, hard and unyielding. But all these accessories are of immaterial value to the novice. The pillows have been tried singly, doubly, alternately, endwise, crosswise, in every method that a wakeful mind spurred to ingenuity can devise, and are finally thrown away as impracticable samples of the depravity of inanimate nature. Long before daylight the tortured wight is ant to find himself free from all incumbrance of bedding, a martyr stretched upon a wire rack, with body bruised and scarified and muscles

stiff with unaccustomed exercise. A point of merit also in these beds not to be overlooked is, that they achieve cleanliness as well as comfort. The vermin that infest the Northern bedstead find no refuge here, in fact, Havana seems singularly free from the insect pests of warm climates and Southern life. There are mosquitoes, to be sure, that fly as much by day as night, and that have no warning note to herald their approach, but they are of inconsiderable size, while the common house fly is a rara avis .-Detroit News.

Punishment in Persia.

Nor is justice at all times slow in Persia. It is administered often in a rough and ready fashion, and to the terror of evil-doers. The king himself is much averse to the shedding of blood, and has abolished the old custom of monarchs presiding at capital punishment. Still. capital punishments for quasi-political crimes, such as the non-payment of rev enue, are not uncommon; and the bowstring and the poisoned cup are no mere nominal terrors. The bastinado flourishes in fact, without it the Persians declare that chaos would come again. A defaulting debtor, a thief, an ignoramus, a highway tobber, a provincial governor behind-hand with his revenue—the punishment for all these faults and crimes, irrespective of age, rank, or sex, s sticks, and nothing but sticks, varying in quantity perhaps, but seldom differing in quality; for, unless the patient can bribe the executioner, they are invariably well laid on. - London World.

Lincoln and the Railway Pass. The Mechanical Engineer publishes the following letter written by Abraham Lincoln on the subject of renewing a

railway pass: Springfield, February 13, 1856—B. B. lank, Esq.—Dear Sir: Says Tom to John: "Here's your old rotten wheelbarrow. I've broke it, usen on it. I wish you would mend it, case I shall want to borrow it this a ter-

Acting on this as a precedent, I say: "Here's your 'old chalked hat.' I wish you would take it and send me a new one, case I shall want to use it the first of March." A. LINCOLN.

Signature of the Cross.

An exchange gives the reason why the mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signatures is in the form of a cross. This oractice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently the use of the mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for among the Saxons the mark of the cross is an attestation of the good faith of the persons signing. It was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not. In those times if a man could write or read his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The clericus or clerk was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal alike by those who could and those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its sacred association, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the origin of the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

True Politeness.

They sat together in the smoking apartment of the sleeping car after breakfast, and were very quiet for a long time. At last the fat man remarked,-

"It is curious how travelling affects some people. For instance, my feet are so swollen that I can only keep my boots on with positive agony."
"And how odd that I am affected just

the opposite way," replied the other. "My feet shrink so that I could almost get both feet into one boot." There was another long interval of si lence, during which each stole cautious

glances at the other. "In such a case," said the third man, who sat opposite, "I should advise you to change boots."

"Willingly," was the response in As they were making the exchange the porter came up with the remark,—
"I dun reckon I got dem ar' butes

mixed up between you two gem'len, an' each of you has got on the wrong pa'r." "I knew it all the time," said the fat "So did I," added the other.

"But I'll be hanged if I let any Wisconsin man outdo me in politeness." "And Wisconsiu don't take no back seat for Missouri!"

Fishing by Electrict Light. A New York fisherman recently said to

a reporter: "Some fish have as much curiosity as an antelope, and they are just as foolish in gratifying it. A sharp felthere is more than one story, are usually low has discovered a mean way of taking reserved for use of servants, horses, advantage of it. I was down on the coaches and interior uses generally; the South Shore of Long Island one night a ew weeks ago and boat, net fishing. I saw them raise a net from the water and in the net was a bright light, which came out of the water with it. You may guess I was somewhat astonished. I found that the men had a small dynamo on board and were manufacturing electric light to fish with. Yes, it was the only bait they had. An incandescent lamp was put into the mouth of the net and lowered with it into the water.

Circumstances.

and got taken in for their pains.

Man is not a creature by the architect of circumstance. It is character which builds an existence out of our circumstances. Our strength is measured by our plastic power; from the same materials Cream Balm one man builds palaces, another hovels; bricks and mortar are bricks and mortar until the architect can make them something else.

Mr. E. R. Hoyt, a mechanical engineer support a heavy weight. A piece of at the New Orleans Exposition, was sestout canvas or a fine wire netting is verely injured by a huge derrick pole fallstretched across this frame. Over this a | ing on his foot. He was conveyed to his piece of woven straw matting is spread. residence, and after only three applica-The remaining paraphernalia consists of tions of St. Jacob's Oil, all the swelling two linen sheets and a counterpane and pain disappeared, and he resumed his duties.

> Never reply to the epithet of a fool, or a low fellow.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprethat consumptives should be the least appre-hensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

Domestic pursuits-Chasing the man of

the house with a broomstick. Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffa-

Mis-fortunes come to some men when they get married, and they don't mind it a bit.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it. The Munson family, of somewhere in Michigan, has had five golden weddings in it.

A CLEBGYMAN dying from a catarrh diseased throat was saved by a curious Persian Prescription and has given means for sending it to others. Address Dr. Kennedy, Auburn, N. Y.

Mothers. If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer. \$1. D'g'sts

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the head.—J. O. Tichenon, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 2005. Price 50 cents.

"Rough on Prin." Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches. pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheuma-tism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac

Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists sell it. 25e Bed-Bugs, Flies. Flies, Roaches, bed-bugs, rats, mice, ants, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

MENSHAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Thin People. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. \$1.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST .-- "Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap prevents, cures and heals skin diseases, softens and beautifies face and hands. 25c. by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and \$5 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

800 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one nadion dollars, \$1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Tennyson smokes a pipe, but it is not the kind with which he pipes his lays.



The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.



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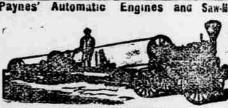
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